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RAAB ADVOCATES BUDGETARY THRIFT

In a recent speech, Chancellor Raab discussed the 1959 budget which was drafted after lengthy negotiations and amounts at present to about 40 billion schillings.

The Chancellor referred to the losses suffered in some export sectors and the repercussions, however slight, of the international recession on the Austrian economy - factors which had to be taken into account in a budget which has steered clear of higher taxes.

An additional problem has been created by an increase in government expenditures by two billion schillings. The steady increase in government spending must somehow be stopped. Personnel, administrative, Federal relief or social security payments, subsidies to power companies, obligations under the State Treaty as well as expenses for the administration of government monopolies and government-owned industries will all have to be reviewed, the Chancellor said.

During the current year total expenditures for the above purposes amount to about 82% of the budget and will be up to 86% in 1959. The government sees its freedom of action considerably restricted by the fact that a mere 14% of the total budget have not been tied down in advance.

Many special projects, both cultural and economic, will have to manage on minimum funds, Raab warned.

REQUIEM MASS FOR POPE PIUS AT ST. STEPHAN'S

A vast crowd attended the first mass held for Pope Pius XII in Vienna's St. Stephan's Cathedral on October 13. The requiem mass was celebrated by the papal nuntius, Archbishop Dellepiane, assisted by Archbishop Koenig and Archbishop Jachym. The mass was followed by the recital of the *Libera*, with a symbolic consecration held at the foot of a catafalque, placed in the middle aisle. A papal requiem mass includes four such consecrations to be held by four bishops.

President Schaerf, the Cabinet headed by Chancellor Raab and members of the diplomatic corps attended the ceremony from the front rows. Also present were representatives of government, officers of the defense force, academic dignitaries and other public figures.

FUNERAL TELEVISED

The funeral of Pope Pius XII in St. Peter's has been televised by the Austrian television network as part of the *Eurovision* program exchange.

PITTERMANN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Vice Chancellor Bruno Pittermann, addressing the Strasbourg Council of Europe on October 11, emphasized that the position of a militarily neutral country in no way excludes activities on behalf of peaceful cooperation between nations. This includes Austria's active participation in the Council of Europe. Neutrality, the Vice Chancellor stressed, does not prevent a country from raising its voice on behalf of the oppressed, or from having the most cordial relations with nations which respect basic human rights, nor from cooperating in international organizations with countries where these rights are not fully respected.

Referring to the European Free Trade Area, Dr. Pittermann said that only the unimpaired economic cooperation among the free European nations can really strengthen Europe and spell hope and encouragement for the peoples on the other side of the Iron Curtain. In this context, the Vice Chancellor referred to Austria's position "at the border of the two Europe," free and oppressed Europe.

KREISKY ARRIVES NOVEMBER 7

State Secretary Bruno Kreisky will arrive in New York Nov. 7. He will head the Austrian U.N. delegation.

AUSTRIA STATES POSITION ON APARTHEID BEFORE U.N. SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

During the Committee's session on October 16, the Austrian delegate, Dr. Simon Koller, said that Austria had followed the consideration of the item under discussion with careful attention ever since its admission to the United Nations, and had tried by its attitude of conciliation to facilitate a solution. However, it could not accept the view of the Government of the Union of South Africa that the policy of *apartheid* came within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union and that the provisions of Article 2 (7) of the Charter were, therefore, applicable. Although the Austrian delegation felt that there seemed to be some conflict between the provisions of Article 2 and those of Articles 55 and 56 (dealing with non-intervention in the internal affairs of Member States; Ed.), as well as the principles set out in the Preamble, fundamental human rights and freedoms must always have priority. Austria, which had suffered the consequences of racial discrimination, could not associate itself with any discriminatory policy.

In that connection, Dr. Figl, the Austrian Foreign Mi-

nister, had stated in his speech before the current session of the Assembly that peaceful co-operation, in order to be fruitful, must be guided by respect for fundamental human rights. Austria had never hesitated to stand for freedom and human dignity.

Nevertheless, the Austrian delegation wished to be realistic, and it understood that the problem of *apartheid* could not be solved satisfactorily without the active co-operation of the Union Government. That was why it had welcomed the Union's decision to resume participation in the work of the United Nations. However, the Austrian delegation deeply regretted that the Union had refused to co-operate in seeking a solution to the problem under discussion and it recalled the warnings addressed to the Union Government by the representatives of Ireland and Sweden, who had emphasized the antagonism which would result from the policy of *apartheid*.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Union Government would ultimately respond to the appeal of the United Nations, which represented the world conscience, and would try sooner or later to find a just and equitable solution to the problem, in its own interest as well as that of improved relations among the peoples of the world.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATE PROPOSES "EUROPEAN YOUTH PASSPORT"

A proposal submitted by the Austrian delegate to the current meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, Karl Czernetz, is designed to strengthen the sense of belonging to the European community among the younger generation. The first part of the proposals aims at the establishment of a "European Youth Passport", to be issued by the governments of the fifteen member nations of the Community for their young citizens up to the age of 20. Such a passport, the Austrian proposals says, should be recognized by all member governments as a valid document in crossing any of their frontiers. The passport should in some cases be supplemented by a "European youth certificate", to be recognized by — and authorizing the free use of — the transport companies, cultural and government-sponsored institutions in the member countries.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES AUSTRIA AT UN ASSEMBLY

Hungary's Foreign Minister, Dr. Sik, said before the UN General Assembly that the U.S. attempted to disturb Austria's relations with her Eastern neighbors. The peaceful coexistence and "creative competition" which Hungary desires with her Austrian neighbor have recently suffered, Sik stated, especially since the recent visits of Austrian leaders in the United States and because of the activities of "illegal American organizations" on Austrian soil.

The Vienna *Arbeiter-Zeitung* comments that "the reason for the poor relations existing between Austria and her Czechoslovakian and Hungarian neighbors are due to the fact that these countries have set up murderous barriers at their borders, and frequently violate Austrian territory. Only the

elimination of mine fields, barbed wire and machine-gun equipped watch towers at the border could lead to "peaceful coexistence and creative competition." The paper terms Sik's speech as an insolent answer to Austrian foreign minister Figl's appeal for the release of political prisoners from the Hungarian jails.

ZUERICH REPORTS SUCCESS OF AUSTRIAN LOAN

A five percent loan issued by the Austrian *Tauern Power Company* in the amount of 40 million Swiss francs has been exceptionally successful. The loan was opened for subscription by the Swiss public from October 8 to 13. Due to the heavy response shares will be issued at considerably reduced rates.

MICROSCOPE PRESENTED TO ALBERT SCHWEITZER

The 250,000th microscope produced at the *Reichert* optical works in Vienna has been presented to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, winner of the Nobel Prize for Peace. The microscope, a modern binocular type, will be used at the leprosy institute of Schweitzer's tropical hospital at Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa.

SPECIAL AID FUND REVIEWS COMMITMENTS

The Special Aid Fund for political persecutees, resident outside Austria, received 30,435 applications for aid until October 1, 1958. Of these, 29,310 applications (or 96.3%) were processed immediately; 29,233 applications were placed in the respective age and income groups (see table below) which will set the framework for determining priorities.

The applications were classified as follows:

GROUP	NO. OF APPLICATIONS	AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS (One dollar equals 26)
A/a	170	6,525,000.
A/b	268	7,000,000.
A/c	450	6,060,000.
A/d	755	15,100,000.
B/a	5,814	199,245,000.
B/b	265	9,630,000.
C + E	1,933	45,800,000.
D + F	645	15,470,000.
G + I	1,181	29,320,000.
H + J	2,138	54,260,000.
K + L	3,666	92,580,000.
M	8,828	
Rejected:	3,110	
		29,223

Total expenditures for groups A and B amount to 243,560,000; for Groups A through L: 480,990,000 Austrian schillings.

A balance of 69,010,000 schillings remains for distribution among further applications under groups A to L and M plus administrative expenses.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY STEPS UP AUTOMATION

There were over 12,708 cotton looms in the Austrian cotton industry early in February 1958. While this figure represents a decrease by 519 looms, or about 4%, over the preceding twelve months, the addition of 220 automatic looms is likely to affect production in a positive way.

VIENNA REPORTS RISING EMPLOYMENT

There have been 7668 more job-holders in Vienna during September than during the preceding month - of which 1909 were men and 5759 women. Total employment by the end of September 1958: 744,682 (316,011 of which were women). These figures represent an overall increase of 6647 job-holders as compared with September 1957.

Vienna has thus reached an all-time peak in employment. Reasons for this increase are partly sought in the seasonal rise in the labor demand, partly in the increasing tendency of industrial and other enterprises to employ new trainees. Of the additional labor force, more than one third went to the clothing industry, another sizable share to the metallurgical and electro-mechanical industries, as well as to the food-and related industries and commerce.

LESS TIME, SAME PAY; 45-HOUR WEEK STUDIED

As of October 1, 1958 working hours in the Austrian mining industry have been reduced from 48 to 45 hours per week, without a reduction in wages. Overtime, if required, will be compensated on the basis of 25 percent above regular wages up to a total of 48 hours a week. For any further overtime exceeding the 48-hour limit, a 50 percent compensation has been established.

The new working week for miners adopted by the Mixed Management-Labor Commission (the permanent joint body of employers and unions in Austria) is considered a first step in an overall reduction of the weekly hour total. The Ministry for Social Welfare proposed a bill which would revise weekly working hours on a nation-wide basis. However, the bill was opposed by industrial and other business groups. The Austrian Trade Union Federation has emphasized that, on the basis of data collected by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, the per-capita productivity rate for non-self-employed labor has increased by 27.9 percent between 1951 and 1957. In the view of the labor unions, any loss of working hours will be compensated by rationalization measures in the industry, by greater labor efficiency and by the decline of the accident rate.

Representatives of Austrian Industry have stated that they are not opposed to the idea of reduced working hours, which appears to be in line with general trends in the economy. They feel, however, that the matter of timing deserves careful consideration.

The Catholic weekly, *Die Furche*, says it is an undeniable fact that a practical reduction of weekly working hours is a very real possibility. The introduction of the required steps towards this goal should be feasible for the majority of enterprises at least up to the 45-hour limit. The paper warned that the new schedules should not be introduced along rigid lines based on the assumption of equal conditions throughout the industry, and should not prejudice future adjustments, since many Austrian enterprises might otherwise face problems in holding their own against foreign competition.

Overall changes in weekly schedules throughout the Austrian industry are expected to be in effect by the end of 1958.

MORE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, BIGGER LABOR FORCE

4604 industrial enterprises were producing in Austria during August - 33 more than during the preceding month. Industry employed 635,000 persons in July and 637,000 in August. The employment picture was rather uneven in other branches of the economy.

"AUSTRIAN AIRLINES" SCORE SUCCESS

A total of 15,000 passengers have been flown by "Austrian Airlines" (AUA) during its first half-year season ending September 30, 1958. In September alone, 4400 passengers have used AUA facilities. AUA currently covers a total of 10,014 flight kilometers. (The West German "Lufthansa," by comparison transported, about 74,000 passengers over a total of 95,000 kilometers during its first half year.)

AUA planes served on five main routes, making 1669 flights and covering 1,420,000 flight kilometers, i.e. Vienna-Frankfort, Vienna-Rome, Vienna-Stuttgart-Paris, Vienna-Zurich, and Vienna-London.

As against the first three-quarters of the preceding year, scheduled flights in Austria are up 24%, passenger volume is up 20%. 6309 arrivals were recorded at Austrian airports, of which 5557 (88%) went to the Vienna terminal. Vienna also had the major share in terms of passenger arrivals, with 90,371 (or 88%) out of 102,678 (first three quarters of 1958).

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL EXPERTS MEET IN VIENNA; CREDIT CARDS GET MIXED RECEPTION

200 delegates representing 24 countries gathered for a meeting of the International Hotel Association which opened in Vienna this month. One of the chief problems facing the conference is the project of letting American tourists travel in Europe on the strength of credit cards. American tourists were always welcome in Europe, but so was their cash. The idea to enable American tourists to make their way across Europe merely by showing a card and to settle accounts only after their return home was viewed with considerable misgivings by some of the potential hosts.

Nevertheless, this system, which is chiefly sponsored by the American Express Company, is now supposed to be extended throughout Europe. Participating establishments are to be listed in an official guide, containing the names of all hotels and stores recognizing the card system.

The current controversy is coming to a head because the travel agencies now wish the hotels and private stores to take the burden of the outlay off their hands ("American Express" is not the only travel agency interested in pushing the new scheme.) On the other hand, representatives of the hotel industry point out that the travel bureaus, by letting their clients avail themselves of the credit-card system, would be the first to benefit from the increase in their clientele, while hotels - naturally depending on immediate payment - would face considerable difficulties, having to wait for weeks until their bills are paid.

The problem before the conference is therefore the thorny one of introducing the credit card system without subjecting the entire European tourist industry, which traditionally manages on a fairly tight budget, to excessive strains.

AUTOMATION STUDIED

The Austrian Study Committee for Automation has focused its interest chiefly on problems connected with the following fields: information for practical engineers on hydraulics; the study of automation problems in office work; and small business automation.

The Committee, in conjunction with the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, also studies the impact of automation on office employees.

In the field of small business automation, the purpose of the committee is above all to collect data from practical experience along these lines in Austria and abroad.

AUSTRIAN CAMERAS IN DEMAND

The export of Austrian cameras is rising steadily, despite a generally sluggish market. Exports totalled 38.1 million schillings during the first half-year of 1958, as compared to 28.4 million for the same period in 1957. (26 schillings equal one dollar.)

Austrian cameras are mostly sold in highly industrialized countries like the United States (6.5 million schillings), Sweden (6 million) and Canada (4.6 million), all requiring the most exacting standards.

Austria is competing especially in the movie field, including projectors, which are sold primarily in Britain, Italy, Canada, Sweden and the United States.

NEW TV TRANSMITTERS

The Austrian television network, which has been operating on a regular schedule since January 1, 1957 now includes six major and four medium-powered TV stations. Additional installations now under construction will considerably enlarge the network through the use of facilities to be located on mountain peaks — such as the Patscherkofel peak, near Innsbruck; the Pfaender peak, near Bregenz; and the Jauerling range in Lower Austria. Austrian "Pay-TV" audiences are now using more than 40,000 receiver sets.

Plans for the expansion of the Austrian TV system also envisage the construction of a large up-to-date TV studio, to be located at the outskirts of Vienna.

AUSTRIAN GRAPHITE IN DEMAND ABROAD

Austria's export of graphite during the past year has totalled 14,280 tons (to overseas: 280 tons). After processing, the 1957 production (18,900 tons) amounted to 16,200 tons of foundry graphite; 1,800 tons of special graphite for use in electrodes; and 229 tons of high-grade floatation refined graphite.

VEHICLE PRODUCTION ON THE UPGRADE

A slight recovery took place during the first half of 1958 in the Austrian vehicle industry. Output increased from 31,100 tons valued at 1480 million Austrian schillings (first half of 1957), to 39,400 tons, worth 1849 million schillings, during the corresponding period in 1958. This represents an increase in value of approximately 20%. The increased business has partly been accomplished through new price reductions.

Business recovery, however, was so far confined to the domestic market, while exports again fell off slightly, from 369 to 348 million schillings.

BALL BEARINGS, MADE IN AUSTRIA

Approximately 14 million ball bearings were produced in Austria during the past year — a figure representing fourteen times the 1937 output. And the first half-year total for 1958 shows a further increase of 3.5 percent, as compared to the same period in 1957. Exports, which have steadily risen since 1953, reached a total of 250.6 million schillings in 1957 and had risen further during the first half-year of 1958. Austrian ball bearings are exported to seventy countries. Most important markets are in Poland, Western Germany, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. There has also been an increase in the import of certain specialized types of bearings, but these did not even equal one fifth of the export total during the first quarter of 1958.

On a world-wide scale, the Austrian ball bearings production is still modest by comparison with its enormous American or Swedish counterparts; nevertheless, in recent years Austria has managed to secure for herself a sizable niche in the world market.

AMERICAN CHRISTMAS TREES WILL GET AUSTRIAN TRIMMINGS

Trimmings for Christmas trees have been among the top items of Austria's export trade over the past few years. This year, the total value for the first time surpassed the 5-million schilling mark. Austrian Christmas decorations are sold in 40 countries, above all in England and the United States. Of the more expensive types of trimmings — like the many-colored glass balls with built-in music box, popular in the United States — up to 90 percent are produced for exports.

EFFECTIVE FIGHT AGAINST CATTLE TB

By July 30, 1958 a total of 130,805 farms had registered for veterinary care as part of the nation-wide campaign launched in 1950. Preventive measures have been taken affecting 1,406,374 heads of cattle, representing 61.14% of Austria's cattle stock, plus 42,950 goats. To date, the campaign has succeeded in eliminating TB in 56,476 farms where infection had previously been noted.

AUA IN COOPERATION WITH BRITISH AND FINNISH AIRLINES

A contract providing for long-term cooperation between *Austrian Airlines* (AUA) and the British European Airways (BEA) for flights between Vienna and London has been signed recently. Another agreement providing for operational collaboration was signed between Austrian Airlines and "Finnair."

ARRIVALS

Hans Mandl, Vienna City Commissioner for Cultural and Educational Affairs, has arrived in mid-October; he is touring the United States upon invitation from the State Department.

Leopold Millwisch, director general of the Austrian State Tourist Office, will attend the ASTA-conference in New York; he is scheduled to arrive October 27, accompanied by two aides, *Mr. Dexinger* and *Mrs. Strasser*.

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS TAKE A STAND FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions has published a summary of its pronouncements on European economic integration.

The preface contains a policy statement strongly indorsing the 17-nation Free Trade Area of which Austria will be a part.

The Federation's position is reviewed by Heinz Kienzl, chairman of the economic department of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions.

In his report, "*International Trade Unions and Economic Cooperation*," Dr. Kienzl writes:

Practically all European workers have had first-hand experience of the consequences of a wrong economic policy during the thirties. Many democratic trade unions yielded under the pressures generated by those policies. A gradual deepening of the economic crisis finally brought on World War II. Those nations which today collaborate so successfully were then engaged in an economic cold war, making life difficult for themselves by tariff increases, by impeding foreign currency imports and by manipulating exchange rates, thus pushing each other ever deeper into the morass of economic depressions.

Today we are able to note that not only the correctness of the idea of economic cooperation among European nations is generally recognized, but that beyond platonic acknowledgement of the importance of cooperation tangible and material progress has been achieved. In spite of this, we note that — all progress since the years of the world economic crisis notwithstanding — economic provincialism has not yet been surmounted.

The European nations are still very much like some mill owners who fight about milling periods, water rights and water diversions, while somebody else is building a steam-driven mill next door which, if they don't get together in time, will soon dispose of their arguments altogether.

Danger from two sides. The dangers threatening from the economic preponderance of the economic giants in East and West must not be underestimated; not too long ago, Western Europe took things very easy. Perhaps there was more confidence in U.S. economic policy, and in its readiness to undertake world-wide economic commitments, than prudence should have dictated. At the same time, Russia's economic possibilities were underestimated in ill-placed self-assurance. But in the fall of 1955, the United States congress noted with concern that the Soviet Union was training more scientists, technicians and skilled workers than the U.S. Experts who have been visiting in the Soviet Union reported that technical knowhow in the Russian industry on the whole has reached the Western level.

It is clear that no single European country can keep pace with the technical and economic progress of the two giants. Even those nations who still consider themselves great powers, although they are hardly such from an economic point of view, will be able to keep pace only if they

transcend their narrow borders and accept an ever more close-knit system of economic cooperation.

The Soviet threat lies no longer in the purely military field, but rather in the economic field. If the European nations cannot grow strong through cooperation, then, in the event of a slump on international markets, the inducements offered by the Eastern bloc might have a devastating political effect.

However, it is hardly necessary to talk of the devil to recognize the advantages, and the necessity, of European economic cooperation. It has already achieved great results during the past few years. Today it may be said without hyperbole that without some measure of economic collaboration, the European nations would not have been able to withstand without serious injury the economic recession which in the U.S. had reached a low in 1954, for instance.

Prior to the economic recession in the U.S., a slogan circulated among the initiated which said: A cold of the American economy means pneumonia for the European economy. Thanks only to European economic collaboration, pneumonia has not yet developed.

While due to the recession in the U.S. gross income there decreased by 2% — 1954 compared with 1953 — , gross income in Europe increased by 5.2% during the same period. While during those years unemployment in the U.S. rose by 112%, it fell in Europe by 2.5%; and while U.S. industrial production went down from 108% to 101%, Europe's industrial production went up from 105% to 115%.

All that could be achieved only because the European nations avoided a self-perpetuating crisis by means of economic cooperation, the European Payments Union and by liberalization.

The development which brought us the beginning of a new economic boom at the time of the American economic recession was made possible by the creation of a larger market which is best signified by the fact that inter-European trade rose by 51% in volume between 1950 and 1955.

ICFTU-Activities. The European Regional Organization of the ICFTU* has proved itself a champion of European economic cooperation from the first moment of its existence. It has collaborated decisively in the construction of European economic cooperation through numerous resolutions and in untiring detailed work. In spite of all this, however, not enough has been done.

As the representatives of the workers and white collar-workers, many labor unions at the national level still show themselves excessively concerned with the unavoidable difficulties of the transitional period, defend too much even of the least significant privileges of individual groups and thus forget the great advantages which the realization of European economic cooperation will bring; they forget above all that without European economic cooperation the current upward trend could not be continued, that on the contrary the trend would inevitably be reversed.

The outbreak of the Korean War forced the European

* International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Regional Organization of the ICFTU to consider the problem of rearment. The Confederation's economic committee worked out a long-term program. After the end of the Korean War, the committee considered the economic problems which were sure to come with the conversion to a peace-time economy and, in this context, examined the prospects of European economic cooperation. The Committee's report became the basis for an action program of the European Regional Organization for economic cooperation.

The European Action Program. The action program begins with a demonstration of the necessity of economic cooperation among the European nations. The key paragraph of the introduction is the statement that "it would be a dangerous illusion to believe that full employment and economic and political stability could be maintained in case of an economic recession by the individual European nations, even by the larger ones."

The report stresses that these goals can be achieved only within the framework of European economic cooperation. Hardly any European country would be strong enough by itself to gain as much in boom times as it could in cooperation with others; and no state by itself, would be in any position successfully to face an economic recession and meet catastrophic reverses.

It must be the task of European trade unions to impress this fact upon members and not to relent in their efforts for economic cooperation. Inter-European trade should be fostered by all means. It is imperative to do away with the tariff barriers still impeding European trade.

It is also necessary to cooperate with the sterling area and the overseas nations. Moreover, the European Payments Union should be kept up until a payments balance among the European nations is secured. A common European currency fund should be established which would facilitate conversion of the various exchanges and which would minimize the danger — inherent in conversion — of crises being communicated from non-European to European countries.

A European common economy would also include certain obligations connected with the continued intensive trade with underdeveloped countries. Thus the economic committee was of the opinion that international agreements on raw materials and establishment of raw material stock piles were necessary, especially regarding non-European raw materials produced by underdeveloped countries; these stock piles to be increased or decreased according to the demands of the underdeveloped nations.

Full Employment. A policy for the establishment of a European common market must be based upon full employment, the elimination of depressed areas and constant collaboration of the European nations in the field of market research and planning.

Although the European Regional Organization has made full and undivided economic integration its final goal, it does recognize that partial or regional integration must also be considered progress. Thus the action program stands also for regional cooperation, for cooperation in the coal and

steel sector, for cooperation in the power production field, in the use of atomic energy, in communications and in agriculture.

European governments have created numerous possibilities at the national level to facilitate a sound investment policy. It will become a common task of the European nations to achieve a fruitful investment policy also on the international level.

The European Regional Organization of the ICFTU supports, however, not only freedom of trade, but also freedom of workers to accept employment in the various European countries. The Organization believes that, in cooperation with the regional trade unions, care will be taken that this does not lead to pressure on workers' wages and other difficulties on the labor sector.

The Outlook. Europe, once the world leader in science and technical achievement, today faces the threat of being far outdistanced by the United States and perhaps even by the Soviet Union. The individual European nations today apparently are not strong enough to undertake by themselves the necessary research and development.

Thus the action program emphasizes cooperation in the field of scientific research, especially in the field of nuclear physics and electronics. In this connection, the action program supports the establishment of a European atomic energy commission.

In conclusion, the action program of the European Regional organization says: "Europe has reached the crossroads after World War II... The European trade union movement has decided for European economic cooperation; it has made all efforts and will continue to make all efforts to serve this end."

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

1959 SALZBURG FESTIVAL

The 1959 Salzburg Festival will be held July 26 — August 31. The program will include the following works: operas — Ch.W. Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice", to be shown in five performances at the *Felsenreitschule*, conducted by Herbert von Karajan, under the direction of O.F. Schuh, with sets by Caspar Neher; Mozart's "Magic Flute", with five performances at the Festival Hall, conducted by George Szell, under the direction of Gunther Rennert, sets by Ita Maximovna; Richard Strauss' "Silent Woman", scheduled for five performances at the Festival Hall, conducted by Karl Boehm, directed by Gunther Rennert, sets by Theo Otto, costumes designed by Erni Kniepert.

Heimo Erbse's "Julietta" is scheduled for three performances at the Festival Hall, to be conducted by Georg Solti under the direction of Rudolf Sellner. Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" will be given in the 1959 production, with four performances at the *Residenz*, to be conducted by Karl Boehm, directed by O.F. Schuh, with sets by Caspar Neher. To commemorate the Haydn Year, the composer's "The World on

the Moon" will be shown in four performances at the State Theater, conducted by Bernhard Conz.

On the dramatic side, seven performances of Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann", with a partly new cast, will be shown at the traditional site, the Cathedral Square, under the direction of Ernst Lothar. Three performances of Hofmannsthal's "Tower" will commemorate the 30th anniversary of the poet's death under the direction of Ernst Lothar. A new play by Fritz Hochwaelder will be shown for a total of five times under the direction of O.F. Schuh.

Ballet performances have been scheduled, as usual, for the State Theater.

There will be nine orchestra concerts, to be given by the Vienna Philharmonic and one other — as yet unnamed — orchestra company; and four concerts featuring famous soloists, four vocalists' evenings, four chamber music concerts, five matinees, seven serenades, plus concerts featuring church music.

MOZART'S LETTERS TO BE PUBLISHED IN FINAL EDITION

The international Mozarteum Foundation has decided to publish the collected letters of the composer and his family in a final and authoritative edition. The collected letters will be issued as part of a new edition of Mozart's complete works. Three earlier editions — two in German and one in English — have been out of print for some time.

The new edition will be supervised by the Viennese musicologist, professor Otto Erich Deutsch, in collaboration with Dr. Wilhelm A. Bauer. The text of the letters, to be published in chronological order, will take up three or four volumes; one volume will contain comments, annotations and an index. The Mozarteum Foundation, whose headquarters are in Salzburg, has called upon owners of Mozart autographs or published or unpublished letters to send in their possessions either in the original or in photostat copies.

NEW ACQUISITIONS SHOWN AT VIENNA MUSEUM

A special exhibit has been opened at the Austrian Museum of Applied Arts in Vienna. Prominence is given to acquisitions made over the past seven years. The collection includes items from Japan, China and Persia as well as a few treasured samples of old Viennese porcelain. Also on exhibit are glasses of the *Biedermaier* period. The most valuable item is a Persian medallion carpet woven around 1600, measuring 23 by 12 1/2 feet. The show also includes a collection of modern glassware, cups and ceramic works.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AWARDS PRIZE FOR EXPELLED AUTHORS

The Austrian Ministry of Education has founded a "Nikolaus Lenau Prize" for the purpose of encouraging the literary production of authors who have been expelled — or have emigrated — from the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The prize, named after the Austrian poet Nikolaus Niembsch von Strehlenau (1802-1850), who was born in Czataj, Hungary, and who wrote under the pen name Lenau, will be awarded for the first time in 1959. In European literature, Lenau the poet ranks as one of the foremost lyricists of the German tongue.

PAUL EMERICH GIVES PIANO RECITAL

Celebrating the arrival from Vienna of a new *Boesendorfer* piano, professor Paul Emerich, well-known concert pianist and musicologist, will give a house concert at the Emerich Studios, 315 West 57th Street, New York, at 8:30 p.m. on November 1. On the program are works by Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert and Wolf.

AUSTRIANS TO PRODUCE TV MOVIES FOR US AND CANADA

The Austrian *Zelnik Film Productions* has signed a contract providing for a series of television movies to be produced by the company for showing in the United States and Canada. The series, under the overall title "Europe Through American Eyes," will consist of footage taken from all over Europe. The *Zelnik* series will be shown by more than 200 television stations.

RICHARD NEUTRA RECEIVES VIENNA PRIZE

Richard Neutra, the Vienna-born architect, recently received the Prize of the City of Vienna for Architecture for outstanding contributions in his field.

INNSBRUCK FLEXES ITS MUSCLES FOR 1964 WINTER OLYMPICS

Tokyo and Innsbruck are likely to be the sites of the 1964 Olympics. While the 1960 Olympic Games will be held in Rome and at Squaw Valley, California, respectively, the sites for the summer- as well as winter contests for 1964 will be decided at the 1960-meeting of the International Olympic Committee at Munich.

It is hoped that there will be no serious rival for Innsbruck as the site of the 1964 winter games. Cortina d'Ampezzo in the Italian Alps is out, as is Lake Placid: both have already once been Olympic sites. Theoretically, that might leave Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bavaria) but IOC rules exclude holding the Games in the host country of the Olympic Congress.

IF IN A HURRY, TAKE A BIKE

An automobile club has joined forces with the police in Linz, Upper Austria, to measure the speed of various types of vehicles during the local rush hours. The test was taken over a distance of 3.6 kilometers (about two miles) across the breadth of the city. Average speeds were measured for all types of vehicles, with the result that a police car, its siren going full blast, was fastest, covering the distance handsomely in 4 minutes, 5 seconds. Motor cycles, scooters and even bicycles usually outstripped cars, thanks to their greater mobility — and because they more frequently violated traffic regulations. The average speed for passenger cars in covering the test distance was ten minutes.

ANGRY EDUCATORS MEET; SOME FAVOR DIRECT ACTION

"A healthy brat's right to a spanking" was one of the topics debated at a meeting of the Educational Council of Austrian Secondary Teachers, which convened at Vienna University early this month. The disciplinary problem faced by the schools and ways to meet them were discussed by

elementary, secondary and high school teachers together with government experts, parents, physicians, psychologists and juvenile court judges.

The worsening of the disciplinary problems in Austrian schools was traced back to a combination of factors. For one thing it was pointed out that the traditional "respectful distance" which used to characterize student-teacher relations in the past is rapidly replaced by the somewhat "chummy" attitude to which youngsters have become accustomed both in- and outside the home.

Austrian schools face their gravest disciplinary problems in the so-called "B Circuit" of the *Hauptschule**.

*) THE AUSTRIAN SYSTEM OF BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Age group 6 - 10: *Volksschule* (Elementary School, lower grades)

Age group 10 - 14: *Hauptschule* (Elementary School, upper grades)

Mittelschule (Secondary School, lower grades)

Age group 14 - 18: *Mittelschule* (upper grades)

The compulsory school system includes *Volks-* and *Hauptschule*, the latter being almost on a level with junior *Mittelschule*; the curriculum includes at least one foreign language - English usually favored - and in some cases a student can advance from the top grade (the fourth) of *Hauptschule* to the fifth of *Mittelschule*. In order to insure this relatively high standard, students with lesser ability attend the *B-Zug* (B-Circuit), with requirements appreciably reduced and vocational aspects stressed.

The educators emphasized that effective punishment is severely restricted by law. Thus, the only legal basis for punishment to be given to Austrian elementary or high school students is contained in a ministerial decree dated 1957 which provides for reprimands such as detaining students in school after hours and their expulsion from the school.

When the question of corporal punishment was injected into the debate as a quick and effective way of resolving a minor crisis, it was pointed out that few - if any - teachers would lend themselves to administering such punishment. Whereupon the matter was dropped from the agenda.

The conference stressed other methods which would have to take the place of coercion in restoring a minimum discipline in critical situations - e. g. a greater emphasis on treating the class as a unit or "community"; the value of well-timed praise and encouragement in gaining the cooperation of the individual student; or offering students a greater share of active responsibility in school administration as well as in the learning process.

The educators agreed that the most crucial element in an effective school reform is the personality of the teacher. In Austria - as elsewhere - teachers must often hold down a variety of outside jobs to maintain halfways satisfactory living standards. Another note familiar to American educators was sounded when the Austrian teachers agreed that even the most capable pedagogue is bound to fail where the home has neglected its share in the educational process.

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